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THE TRIBUNE.

The Somers Mutiny.

The Courier of yesterday morning centains a detailed, and we presume a correct, account of the horrible attempt at mutiny on board the U. S. brig Somers, which for some days past has so strongly agitated the public mind. The Editor states that although not official it may be relied on as actually embracing most of the particulars of Commander MACKENZIE's report to the Secretary of the Navy: though he wishes no questions asked as to the source whence he obtained his information. The following is the narrative from that paper-which we copy at length, knowing that the most intense interest is felt in the matter by our readers in common with the whole community:

The Somers sailed from this port about three months since, with a crew of eighty apprentices, eighteen ordinary seamen, and an orderly sergeant of marines who acted as master-at-arms. She was commanded by Master Commandant SLIDELL MACKENZIE, well known to the Navy as one of our most exemplary officers, and to the literary world. as the author of " A Year in Spain." Her officers consisted Lieut. GANSEVOORT of Albany, and five or six Midshipmen, among whom was PHILIP SPENCER, son of the Secretary of War, and two sons of Commodore PERRY.

Having delivered the dispatches with which he was charged to the commanding officer on the coast of Africa, Capt. Mackenzie sailed for this port, with the publicly avowed intention of touching at St. Thomas for provisions previous to coming on our coast at this season of the year. A day or two previous to December 1st, and when the vessel was within about five or six hundred miles of St. Thomas, Midshipman Spencer hinted a part of his plans to Mr. Wales, the Purser's Steward, who affected a hearty cooperation, took an oath of secrecy, &c., which Spencer administered to him, when he was made more fully acquainted with the plan of the mutineers. They had arranged to raise a scuffle on the forecastle some night after leaving St. Thomas, while the deck was in charge of Midshipman Rogers, a nephew of the late Com. John Rogers; and when the men engaged in it would of course be ordered aft to account for the cause of the disturbance, and Mr. Rogers was thus engaged, they were to seize, gag and throw him over board, with as little noise as possible. Spence was then to enter the cabin and kill Capt. Mac kenzie; and others were appointed to be stationed at the main hatch, through which the crew must pass to get on deck, and at the steerage batch through which all the officers except the Captain must pass. All the officers, except the Surgeon. were to be murdered and thrown overboard; and the crew, who were below, were to be mustered or deck. The two after guns were to be pointed forward, to secure the mutineers from an attack, and such of the crew who had not yet joined, but who then elected to come in with them, were to be admitted, while the others were to be thrown over-

They were then to get out all the beats and lighten the vessel; after which they were to make for the Isle of Pines, where they were to meet a confederate. They were then to cruise in search of merchant vessels, trading between this port and Europe; which, after being plundered, and nately sunk; and if there chanced to be any females, they were to be taken on board the Sem ers, violated, and retained so long as the pirates might desire, when they also were to be commit ted to the deep! The arrangements for the dirision of the spoils, the allotment of the females, the various offices on board, &c. were all completed, and drawn up in detail in Spencer's hand-writing; and he assured Mr. Wales that he had twenty of the crew with him sure.

From the moment Spencer made the above circumstances known to Mr. Wales, he was watched with Argus eyes by Samuel Cromwell, boatswain's mate, and Elisha Small, seaman, who were the principal ringleaders with Spencer, and who threatened to throw him overboard, the moment they saw the least defection in him, or had the least cause to suspect that he had made or intended to make any disclosures to any person.

Mr. Wales not daring to communicate with Capt. Mackenzie, made all the circumstances, as detailed by Midshipman Spencer, known to the Purser, who promptly conveyed the intelligence to Capt. Mackenzie, when measures were immedistely taken to ascertain the truth of the case. Spencer's papers were thereupon examined, and all the details of their plans as narrated by Wales, were fully confirmed. Spencer, Cromwell and Small, were then secured, and all hands being mustered on deck, Capt. Mackenzie addressed them on the subject of the proposed mutiny, apprising them that all the plans of the mutineers had been discovered and frustrated, and warning them of the consequences of any similar attempt. Capt. Mackenzie then addressed a circular letter to each of the officers on board the vessel, except the acting Midshipmen, requesting their opinion as to the course of conduct which should be pursued towards Spencer and the two men who had been arrested with him. Each one returned for answer that they deserved immediate death, the sentence was put into execution. and Capt. Mackenzie's opinion coinciding with that of his officers it was determined to carry the punishment into immediate execution. All hands were accordingly called to witness punishment. Whips were then rove into each end of the foreyard arm, and one on the inner part of the yard. The prisoners were then brought on deck and in- 19th inst. formed of the punishment about to be executed upon them. Small at once fully confessed his fault, and asked most penitently the forgiveness of his commander and the officers, which was at once accorded to him. He then obtained permission to address the crew, which he did, warning them as he had been, into the committal of the crime for which he was about to suffer death.

Spencer asked a respite of TEN MINUTES for himself and companions in guilt, in order that they might prepare to die. This was granted, and he was asked if he wished to write to his father or mother; but he replied that HE DID NOT. He then acknowledged his guilt and the justice of his punishment, and remarked that he would rather meet such a death there (at sea) than to be subjected to the infamy of exposure on shore. The ten minutes asked for by Spencer were extended to | coadjutors, according to their wants. over one hour, nearly the whole of which time was employed by him in endeavoring to obtain forgiveness of Small, for having seduced him into the committal of a crime which he was so soon to expiate with his life. Small withheld his forgiveness for a length of time; but at last in reply to Spencer's oft reiterated request of ' Do forgive me Small,' he said that he fully pardoned him.

Every thing being in readiness, the noose was placed around the neck of each of the culprits, and the officers were stationed about the decks to

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OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

I have just returned from the Representative

petrated. Mr. Beall, the Whig Representative

from Steuben and De Kalb Counties, has just been

unseated, and Dr. Marsh, his Loco-Foco opponent,

swera in in his place. The facts relative to this

Kalb Counties form a Representative District .-

Dr. Marsh and Mr. Beall having each received

360 votes, the Sheriffs of those Counties, in accord-

ance with the statute, decided the election by lot,

end chance favoring Mr. Beall, he received the

certificate. His opponent contested his claim on

the ground that a lawful vote intended for him was

board, and then Marsh introduced evidence which

showed that a man went to one of the polls and

placed in the ballot-box four pieces of paper folded

together-on one of which was the name of the

candidates for Clerk, Sheriff and Commissioner-

on another the Clerk again, on another the

Sheriff again, and on another the words " Mad-

ison Marsh," without designating the office

to which he wished him elected. This is the

election by whom the vote was unanimously reject-

ed as a double and deceitful ballot. The man who

voted it (or who Marsh pretends to say voted it,)

of course swears point-blank that he voted a single

vote each for the different offices. This testimony

having been taken on Marsh's behalf, Mr. Beall

offered to produce evidence that two illegal votes.

at least, had been given for Marsh in Steuben Co

The Board (which was a Loco-Foco one,) would

not permit its introduction on the ground that they

had no jurisdiction in that County. (Shortly after

the Grand Jury of Steuben County indicted one of

these very same Marsh voters for the offence of

voting illegally at that election, and he is now

awaiting his trial.) Thus the matter stood at the

opening of the Legislature. The above evidence

with affidavits of the two parties were referred to

the Committee on Elections. That Committee,

consisting of four Loco-Focos and three Whigs,

met, and before the reading of the testimony had

concluded, the Chairman had written a resolution

unsenting Mr. Beall, which same resolution was

soon after offered by another member of the Com-

mittee and adopted. The majorited reported it,

and the minority reported for an investigation as

to which one really had a majority of the legal vo-

ters. Saturday morning the debate was opened

by the Hon. John H. Bradley of the La Porte in

an able and argumentative speech of over an hour,

exposing in eloquent language the base fraud at-

tempted to be committed by the Loco-Foco major-

ity, and helding up the actors and wire-workers in

it to the scorn and contempt of the people of In-

diana. He was followed by gentlemen on both

sides. After the rejection of the prosposal to in-

vestigate, the Whigs as a compromise offered to

send the whole matter back to the People for their

decision. As soon as this motion was made a

Loco-Foco leader rose and moved the previous

question. The Whigs were gagged down first by

party-vote, and then that same party ratified by

a party-vote the fiat of the party caucus which had

long since decided that justly or unjustly, Marsh

should have a seat. A Loco-Foco President

Judge was in attendance, ready to perform the last

by polling illegal votes, now, in defiance of law,

right and justice, sits in yon Representative Hall,

speaking, acting, and voting for a constituency

that in August last elected another man to do those

duties. You will appreciate the glaring reckless-

ness of the fraud more fully when I tell you that

in one township in which Marsh received six ma-

jority, the whole election was illegal on account

of its not being opened till afternoon-that two, if

not more illegal votes were given for Marsh-and

that the Statute expressly and emphatically de-

clares that a ticket shall state the office and the

candidate to fill that office for which the voter in-

But-the deed is done-the feul and disgrace-

ful and iniquitous act has been consummated, and

it now remains for the People of Indiana to say

how much longer they will support the men and

the party who have committed this gross-and in

the annals of our State, unprecented injustice-

and it remains also to be seen whether a Whig

Senate will deem it to be their imperative duty to

meet the present illegally constituted House of

Representatives in joint convention for the pur-

You will see that the chances to Senator are

materially changed by this last Democratic act of

the Locos. It places parties again on a tie. You

may be assured, however, that even now Gen.

Howard cannot be elected, and the great object

for which the Locos have so daringly trampled upon

right and justice will fail. It will, however, re-

The Legislature is going it hot and heavy for re-

Sincerely yours.

Tariff, Hemp, American Sheet Iron, &c ; 6th, Protection

the Cause of Enlightened Philanthropy, by H. Greeley,

(in reply to Hon. Gerrit Smith); 7, Speech of Mr. Hudson,

of Mass, on the Policy of Protection; 8, An Argument fo

Free Trade, by S. G. Arnold ; 9, Remarks on ' Free Trade

(A Reply to the foregoing,) by H. Greeley; 10, The Duty

on Wool, by Hon. H. Everett; 11, The Sugar Culture; 12,

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pose of electing a Senator.

ends to vote.

takes place.

talked of.

n29 Sm*

INDIANAPOLIS, In., Dec. 12, 1842.

VOL. II. NO. 217.

to be laid out and sewed up; and in the evening they were committed to the deep, Captain MACK-ENZIE, reading the service usual on the occasion of burials at sea. Small's last words were to invoke a blessing on the American flag, and to ask forgiveness for having so dishonored it; but the others died without any marks of penitence. Immediately after the execution all hands were called to cheer ship; and three hearty cheers were given for the American flag, which was then waving at

and the usual duties of the vessel were resumed. Four of the men who appeared to be most deepy implicated, were placed in irons immediately upon the discovery of the projected mutiny; but the others suspected to be concerned, were permitted to go to duty until they reached this port, when they were also ironed and sent on board the North Carolina.

the gaff; after which all hands were piped down

The following are the names of the men and boys now confined on board the receiving-ship, and awaiting the action of the Navy Department:

Charles A. Wilson, sail-maker's mate; Daniel McKinley, landsman; Benjamin F. Green, ordinary seaman (apprentice;) Alexander McKee, 2d class apprentice; George W. Warner, ordinary seaman (apprentice ;) Charles G. Golderman, landsman (apprentice;) Eugene Sullivan, 1st class apprentice; George Kneavah, landsman (apprentice;) Richard Hamilton, 1st class apprentice; Charles Van Velsor, ordinary seaman (apprentice;) Henry Waltham, (mulatto,) ward-room steward; Edward Gallia, (mulatto,) steerage cook.

These are unquestionably the material facts attending this attempt to seize upon a national ship and convert her into a PIRATE, and the consequent prompt and just punishment of the ring-What adds greatly to the disgraceful character of this dangerous and daring attempt to obtain possession of a National vessel, is the fact that one of the officers of the ship devised and was at the head of this projected mutiny; and when we bear in mind that Spencer informed Wales that he had a confederate at the Isle of Pines where the Somers had not been, and that his chief confederates, Cromwell and Small, shipped on board after Spencer had joined, there can be no reasonable doubt but the mutiny was arranged in this port. What confirms this supposition is the fact now ascertained, that Spencer declared before his departure that he would never return to this city, and on the passage out assumed o be able to tell men's fortunes, and assured his fellow midshipmen in the steerage that they had not long to live! words which at the time were treated as badinage, but which were doubtless based upon a knowledge of his desperate schemes.

The American adds the following particulars, showing still more clearly the imminent necessity

of the execution of the ringleaders: For three days the prisoners were kept in irons, he Commander hoping to be spared the necessity of taking life. At last it became evident that the storm was still brewing, and that although the loss of their ringleaders had deprived the rest of those concerned of any efficient head for the time, the danger was by no means over, and hence that a severe example was absolutely necessary to avoid a rescue, and prevent the final execution and success of their plans. The crew were so disorderly and so little under control, that every officer on board came to the same conclusion and urged upon their Commander the immediate execution of the prisoners. The men not engaged in the original plot testified in the strongest terms to the necessity of this course. Evidence was obtained that the matter was still in agitation, and that, the males on board killed, were to be indiscrimi- prisoner as he was, Midshipman Spencer was with his associates. Every thing indicated that the plot was on the point of consummation, and. without a dissenting voice among the officers and petty officers, it was at last determined that the three prisoners should be hung at the yard-arm of the vessel. This was communicated to Midshipman Spencer, and for a time he bore it without faltering; but at last his firmness gave way, and ne made a full confession of his guilt, accompanied with an acknowledgement of the justice of his doom.

From his own confession it was ascertained that, while on board the John Adams, on the coast of Brazil, and subsequently when sent home, (having esigned rather than be tried by a Court Martial, on board the frigate Potomac, he had entertained in both vessels a determination to excite a mutiny, for the purpose of turning pirate. The plan on board the Somers was originated and had made some progress before leaving the harbor of New-York! The outbreak was to take place just after leaving St. Thomas, and everything had been arranged to bring about the result successfully .-With the leaders alive and subject to a rescue, and with a crew the great majority of whom were believed to be more or less implicated, how far it was impossible to tell, with proofs recurring every minute that the plot was but postponed, not destroyed, the men being disorderly, fractious and disobedient, it seemed the duty of Commander Mackenzie to hesitate no longer. With their leaders rescued, the game was their own again, and not only the lives of all on board not implicated in in the plot would have paid the forfeit of further delay, but many a fearful act of piracy and murler would in all probability have swelled the list of crime.

It became clear that there was no alternative, and accordingly when about three days off from St. Thomas, in the presence of the assembled crew.

From Mavana.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1842. The schooner Ackerman has just arrived at this place, bringing news from New-York up to the

Business generally is dull-dead, in fact-no freights. American produce of all descriptions is good for nothing-will not pay expenses. Do beg our merchants from Maine to Georgia to cease shipping here. Why will they? Better for them against permitting themselves ever to be seduced | would it be to throw it off their docks, burnt it, do any thing with it, rather than send it forward to this market. There is provision sufficient for a year to come piled upon our wharves and in store-houses.

This is one of the worst, the most uncertain markets in the known world to send to. The dealers in provisions are combined together, and Of near 400 pages, and is published in parts every month.

Nine numbers are already out and ready for delivery.

Price for the whole twelve numbers only 75 cents, being the will not bid one against the other. One will represent all; then divide his purchases among his

The city is dell; strangers are coming in. The Ravels are playing at the Tacon Theatre. The weather is very unsettled, raining more or less

P. S .- The barque Adeline Eliza arrived at this port on the 1st inst. on 91 days from New-York. L. W. R.

IT Health, Quiet and Comfort.—The Gra-liam House, & Barchay st. New-York, profiers advantages to Strangers stopping a few days or weeks in the city, such as are rarely offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and arry street, very near the see that every man had both hands on the ropes.

About one o'clock, (sea time) on the 1st of December, the signal of execution was given by firing a gun to leeward, and the guilty men were run up.

After hanging about an hour the bodies were lowered and delivered to their several messmates as are rarely offered. It is eligibly located on a clean and a sum of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal stamboat landings. Its appears are convenient and neat, while its table is supplied with the best Vegetables and Fruits that can be produced, and the guilty men were run up.

After hanging about an hour the bodies were lowered and delivered to their several messmates. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1842. Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1842. The excitement alluded to in my last, has pretty nearly all subsided-at least, for a time. Alexander, did not, as Hall where one of the most iniquitous and reck- was expected, receive his sentence of two years' imprisonless acts ever committed in Indiana has been per- ment for the cold-blooded murder of a fellow being, on Sat urday, but will be brought into Court on Wednesday next, when it will be most feelingly meted out to him! After this farce is over, Milby Ake, a colored man, will be placed upor his trial for the murder of Hannah Morris, also colored, However, Milby is a poor friendless, unfortunate negro-exciting no sympathy, neither young, beautiful, nor wealthycontested seat are as follows: Steuben and De. and the idea of his setting up the plea of instaity is preposterous: "Hang the wretch!" will be the cry of the strange nultitude who shall assemble to gaze unfeelingly upon, and inconsiderately listen to his trial! If Ake, whose crime is far less hold and atrocious when compared with that of "the young Kentuckian," be not called upon to expiate his ofence against the majesty of the law on the scaffold, he will at least be consigned to the gloomy prison for ten or twelve years! Talk not of justice in Philadelphia! There is plenty f law, but, merciful Heaven, it does appear unnatural to witness the most trifling evidence of justice in some of our

rejected. They met before the De Kulb County | Courts at least! There are many rumors affoat in our city, which, should one half of them be true, will indeed be a blessing to our community, to say nothing of the character of Philadelphia. That Thomas S. Smith, Collector of the Port, Joel B. Sutherland, Surveyor, and one or two more appointments President Tyler, will not be confirmed by the S-nate, but few doubt. Indeed, that of Smith is most universally called for-if for no other reason, that of the infamous character of his subordinates. It has frequently been asserted that many of these appointments were Whigs. This is untrue: they are Tyler men 'out and out'; and I do not consider John Tyler, or his friends, Whig! But enough on this testimony of the Inspector and Judges of that subject. There is a storm brewing, which must ere long break forth.

During Gen. Cass's sojourn in Philadelphia his reception has been most flattering. That he is the strongest candidate now before the American People (excepting, of course, America's proudest son, HENRY CLAY,) there is not the least doubt. Here the friends of Martin Van Buren stand completely dismayed at the distinguished manner in which he has been greeted. Invited by the strongest and most influential men the Loco-Foco party possess, "to partake of a public entertainment commemorative of our esteem and regard," the General declines, but reserves them individually at his private lodgings. Galling, indeed, must a movement at his private lodgings. Galling, indeed, must a movement of this character be to the selfish feelings of little Matty, especially when such names as those of Dallas, Rush, Kane, Vaux, Perkins, Leiper, Johnson, Porter, and a host of others, are found arrayed against bim!

The fact is, disguise it as they may, Lewis Cass is a strong man in Philadelphia; but Henry Clay is yet more never ful than all combined.

powerful than all combined.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will soon convene, when the disposition of the Loco-Focos towards relieving the suffering people of this once prosperous commonwealth will be shown, and I much mistake their character if little ful than all combined.

will be shown, and I much mistake their character if little or any salutary relief is afforded. The frightful condition of all financial matters, especially stocks of every description, is truly alarming. Let me refer, for a moment, to a few: Pennsylvania Six Per Cents may be obtained at \$44 per share, while her Five Per Cents have been soid as low as \$39! Of bank shares, the picture is still more frightful: Pennylvania U. S. Bank \$14 per share—par value \$100; Bank of North America \$175—par value \$400; Bank of Pennsylvania \$50—par value \$400; Schuylkill Bank \$1—par value \$50; Girard Bank do.; but the heart sickens at arrther mention of these depreciated and worthless institupar value \$50; Girard Bank do.; but the heart steens at morther mention of these depreciated and worthless institutions! The Banks of Pittsburgh maintain their standing in a much more creditable manner—Indeed, their stock is the best in market! Among the various Insurance Companies, there is but one which deserves honorable mention: the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, whose stock demands a premium of from \$10 to \$20 per share. In Canal and Pailings, shares the same melancholy picture presents

and Railroad shares the same melancholy picture presents itself to the eye: the Camden and Amboy Railroad being the only one of any standing in the market. Alas! what misery and ruin has not been brought upon thousands by this whirlwind of stock depreciation.

Our markets are unusually dull, and our port contains but little shipping. With the exception of some twelve vessels now up for foreign destination, the activity along our wharves is trifling indeed. The approaching holydays have had a tendency to increase the demand for various articles of country produce, and hence prices have gone up, espe-

of country produce, and neare processing for poultry.

Phidadelphia possesses, in an eminent degree, all that is requisite to make life comfortable, yet there is much human suffering existing in our midst! Petry thefts are constantly occurring, and our papers teem daily with the privation and occurring, and our papers teem daily with the privation and vant of the laboring portion of our community. Where rime exists in high places, as it does here to an alarming degree, there can be no excuse; but when, through the la-mentable condition of the times and the vigilance of the philanthropist, it is perpetrated in order to appease the cravings of hunger, there is ome shadow of excuse presented. I need only to refer you to the record of our Criminal Court and exalted philanthropy throughout the breasts of the wealthy portion of our citizens as it is to be found in the person of our excellent and worthy Mayor, John M. Scott.

person of our excellent and worthy Mayor, John M. Scott, E. sq. much, very much of the actual suffering that now exists would soon be allayed. A mere generous heart throbs not a purer spirit animates not the human frame.

The greatest consternation pervades our whole community at the recent disclosure of the horrid affair on board the U. S. b. ig-of war Somers. The farther details of the unparalleled mutiny are looked for with the most intense interest. Where will they emanate from, Washington or New-York? All eyes are turned toward both places. What must not have been the agonizing feelings of that father, when he first heard of the awful and ignominious doom of his wretched son—a son whose presence was no doubt joyfully looked for, niter an absence of a few brief mouths in the honorable service of his country! Oh! to what anguish and misery do not our erring children too frequently plunge and misery do not our erring children too frequently plunge us! But the subject is sickening to dwell upon; and 1, in common with the whole nation, lament most sincerely the

unfortunate occurrence.

Our young Sheriff, Wm. A. Porter, enters upon the duties of his office to morrow, when we may anticipate a general clearing out of all Whigs! So we go. Has not the Gov. clearing out of all Whigs! So we go. Has not me Gov. ernor another youth in his family, to whom he could bestow the office of President Judge of the Court of General Sessions? Tamony Downing—immortal and bonest Tommy!—thinks he might do some things as well as others!!

BRUTUS.

robably be published the latter part of the present week. Agents can be supplied at this Office on the same terms as from the Publishers.

at the office of The Tribune, Nassau-street, opposite the ALISON'S SPLENDID HISTORY OF EUROPE

main in doubt until the election is over, but I have vet sanguine hopes that a Whig will be chosen .-You shall be apprised of the result as soon as i RODERICK RANDOM,.....25 WING AND WING, (Cooper's last).....50 LIEBIG'S AMIMAL CHEMISTRY......25 LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY .. 25 lief. Two years' stay-laws, three-thirds appraise-DICKEN'S AMERICAN NOTES......124 ment laws, &c. after that fashion are earnestly WESTERN CAPTIVE, or Times of Tecumseh. 182 UNITED IRISHMEN, Their Lives and Times...25 LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE...25 The December Number of the Ameri can Laborer will be ready for delivery on Thursday MORLEY ERNSTEIN18 LIFE OF HENRY CLAY 64 1. Brief Editorials; 2. The Effect of the Tariff, (Edito-PHANTOM SHIP, or Tales of the Sea, by Marry. rtal); S. Distress in Great Britain, (Editorial); 4th, Union of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, &c ; 5th, Effect of the

the late Samuel L. Knapp......25 THE NEIGHBORS, a Tale of Every-day Life.. 184 LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS .. 25 FRANKLIN EVANS, or the Inebriate. Price .. 124 SARGENT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Jan. No.25

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ASSOCIATION;

Or, Plan for a Re-organization of Society.

Tr The Editorship of this column is distinct from that of The Tribune. Letters on the subject are to be addressed, post-paid, to A. BRISBANE, 76 Leonard-street, New-York.

System of Education in Association.

(Eighth Article-and last.)

There is in the education of children of the second order, the Learners, (from the age of 3 to 5,) a branch of which we have not spoken: it is the art of determining the character and temperament of the child. This is a question which we will not enter into at present; we merely mention it to point out the important duties of the Teachers-both male and female-of Association, to whom these scientific functions belong.

In Association, the foolish error will not be com mitted of excluding women from the profession of medicine and the higher branches of teaching, and of reducing them, as at present, to the insignificant occupations of cooking and sewing. Nature gives equally to the two sexes a capacity for Industry, Arts and Sciences, except that to each, particular branches are adapted. The cultivation of the Sciences, for example, is particularly adapted to men, and that of the Arts to women.

Before terminating these articles, we will ex amine another means of exciting emulation in children for study. There is hardly any fancy more general in parents than that of having for ward children; hence our modern systems of Education endeavor to initiate the child into scientific subtilities, to teach it things at the age of six which it should not commence before the age of twelve

Association will follow the natural order of things. which is to perfect the body before it educates the mind. We see that Nature produces the blosson before the fruit. Association will follow this progressive method in Education, and will make use of characters as they are, without aiming at pre

Compound Precocity, however, will be one its results, but to obtain it, children must be in duced from their early age to take part in Industry, which, in the present system, possesses no attraction.

Studies should follow second in order, and a curiosity awakened by industrial occupations should lead to them. In childhood, study must always be connected with Industry, and the practical occupations of the latter must awaken in it a desire for the acquisition of knowledge.

Edmund, for example, who is six years old, has a passion for pheasants and violets, and takes an active part with the Groups which are devoted to their care and cultivation.

To induce Edmund to attend the schools, resort will not be had to paternal authority or to the fear of punishment; the hope even of rewards should not be held out. Edmund, and children of his age, must be induced to solicit instruction. How can this result be effected? By exciting their curiosity and producing an impression upon the senses, which are the natural guides of the child

The Teacher, who presides over the Group of children occupied with the care of pheasants, and aids them with his advice, brings with him, to their meeting, a large book containing engravings of all those of their Association.

Engravings are the delight of children five and six years old; they examine them with eager cu riosity. Under these 'pretty pictures' is a short description of the birds; two or three are explained to the children; they wish to hear the others read, but the Teacher tells them that I has not time to comply with their wish.

It is understood that all those to whom they ap ply will not explain to them what they wish to know; the instruction which they solicit is adroitly refused them, and they are told if they wish to know so many things they have only to learn how to read some children are pointed out not older than themselves, who, possessing this knowledge, are admitted to the library of the younger age.

The Teacher then takes away the book contain ing the 'pretty pictures,' which he says is wanted in the schools. The same stratagem is used with the children cultivating violets; their curiosity is excited without being fully satisfied.

Edmund is piqued at the disappointment which ne has met with in the two Groups, and wishes to learn how to read, in order to gain admittance to the library and see the large books which contain so many 'pretty pictures.' Edmund communi cates his project to his companion Henry, and they together form the noble plot of learning how to read. This desire once awakened and manifested, they will be aided in satisfying it; but in Association means must be devised to induce them to solicit instruction. Their progress will be a great deal more rapid, when study is the effect of Attraction.

We have here put in play one of the predominant tastes of children,-the love of colored engravings, representing objects in which they take an interest, because they are connected with their industrial pursuits.

This means will be sufficient to awaken in the child a desire of learning to read. If we analyze it, we shall find four incentives; two material and

two mental, connected with it. 1. Material-Impatience of knowing the ex-

planation of so many ' pretty pictures.' 2. Material-The relation between these engravings and the animals and vegetables with

which the child from passion is occupied. 3. Mental-The desire of admission to the class of children six years old, who would not receive

him, if he did not know how to read. 4. Mental-The irony of the more forward chil dren of his own age, who, knowing how to read,

ridicule him for being backward. Let these four-fold means of Attraction be ap

plied, and the progress of the child will be as rapid as it will be slow and doubtful if recourse be had to civilized measures,-to the commands of the father or a tator, or to menaces and punishments. The same system should be applied to all

branches of studies, -such as writing, grammar, &c. A double inducement, like concerted refusals and innocent stratagems, which awaken emulation, will always be resorted to. It is only for those branches of studies which are connected with the industrial occupations of the child, that this compound interest can be awakened. The child, consequently, should commence its Education by the practical pursuits of Industry. How defective and partial are our present methods, which endeavor to make of the child a geometrician or a chemist, before interesting it in occupations which can a waken in it the desire of acquiring a knowledge of Chemistry and Mathematics, and of combining those theories with its industrial pursuits. It is, consequently, in Agriculture, Manufactures and the care of Animals, that the Education of the child should commence; it enters the schools only to complete the introductory knowledge which it has acquired in the Industrial Groups to which it belongs.

W ANTED.—A situation, by a capable Protestant girs, for housework, cooking, &c. Apply at 66 King-street. W ANTED.—Employment by a steady, industrious young Man, at any work. Apply at 65 dl9 2t

WANTED.-Places by two smart, in V V dustrious Girls, for housework, &c. Apply at 85 Mulberry-street. d19 21 WANTED.—A respectable woman of V 24 years of age wishes a situation as Wet Nurse.— Satisfactory references will be given and required. Address: M. R. at the office of The Tribupe. dl6 4t* WHOLE NO. 529.

W ANTED-A good American Blacksmith who understands coach work and is a good horse and cx stoer. None but a sober and industrious man need apply. Application to be made to Gouverneur Morris at Morrisania, near Harlem.

WANTS-A situation a nice respecta-W ble woman as plain Cook—is a good washer and frener. She has no objection to chamberwork or general housework in a small nice tamily. She understands baking bread, paste and cake. The advertiser wishes a steady She is a member of the cold wa-

GENTLEMAN connected with one of the banks in this city, contemplates making the the Southern States this winter, and will attend to any collecting or other business which may be placed in hi tands. Satisfactory references will be given. Address A. B. care of E. Ketchum, E.q. 56 John street. d19 3t* BOARD—Two or three single gentle-mer can be accommodated with furnished rooms and breakfast aid tea, in a private family. None but those of good more and steady habits need apply. Inquire at No 15 East Boardway.

QOARD .- The best and at the lowest price, at BROWN'S, 68 Duane-st.

BOARDING-A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can find board with a private family, or where there are but a few boarders, in a gentrel house, and price low to suit the times. Reference r qui ed. Apply at No. 9 Dover-street, a few doors from Franklin-square. 47 lm*

POOMS WANTED—Two or three un-furnished rooms wasted, without board, in a genteel house, by a small family; rent not to exceed one hundred dollars per year, payable mouthly. Address A. M. arthis

DUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale. On Wednesslay, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Clotking, Trunks, Books, Gold Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, one splendld Diamond Pin, together with an assortment of Furniture, &c. d19 31*

SALE OF STOVES, Hollow Ware, &c. on Monday, Dec. 19th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 Greenwich-street, corner of Falton, the balance of the stock—consisting of every description of stoves, bollow-ware, the ware, Britannia tea-seis, fancy articles &c. &c. A UCTION NOTICE.—Stock of valuable China, Giass and Earthen Ware—Tuesday, Dec. 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 244 Bowery, near

Catalogue Sale, in lots to suit retailers, grocers and families-A general assorted stock of blue, printed, edged, dipt, CC, and green sprig Earthen Ware; French China and Grante; rich cut, plain, and moulded Glass-Ware; Astral and Hall Lamps, Plated Ware, &c—the stock of a dealer declining business, going South. The sale is peremptory—and on all sums over 50 do lars four months credit for approved endorsed notes. Catalogues reasiy and goods can be examined on Monuay.

d16 4t* WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

NDIA RUBBER SHOES at 53 Maiden lane, N. York.—HUTCHINSON & RUNYON have opened a store at the above place for the sale of India Rubber Shoes, Cloth, &c. from their weil known Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J., at wholesale and retail, to which the attention of the public and trade is particularly invited, and where may be found Gents' India Rubber Over-Shoes
Ladies' do do both of cloth and sheet

do do do do Grecians bound do do do do Grecians fur trimmed Also, India Rubber Cloth for Carriage Tops, &c..
Call and see for yourselves and don't forget the number-

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the business of Jno. S. Summers, will continue tat 272 Pearl st. and offers the following Goods for sale at

Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits

Steel, plated and brass Stirrups
Plated brass and Japaned Hames
Plated brass and Japaned Koobs and Lamps
English Bridles and Martingales
Whalebone Rosets—Ivory Rings
Coach lace Springs, Axles, Hubs
Patent Leather, Top Leather
Whips, Tacks, Webbing, &c. and every article in the
toach, Harness or Saddling line.
dl tf HUGH HUGHES, 272 Pearl st.

WILLIAM BROWN'S Cheap Cash

Store, 126 Chatham, opposite Roosevelt-street.
Cassinere, Silk and Fur Hats; Outer, Seal, Nutria, Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps. Several new patterns, richly trimmed and neatly finished. A large assortment of fancy Furs, the various species of pheasants, among which are Lynx Trimming, splendid Lynx Muffs, and the real Swans down Trimming, all of which will be sold, wholesale or re COAL.—The subscriber will deliver the low prices—screened and delivered from the yard 615 Green-wich-street, near Le Roy, Nut and Stove \$5 00: Broken or

Egg \$5 50. Those who wish to send their order may rely on getting their Coal according to this advertisement, weighed by a city weigher. PETER CLINTON. CROTON WATER.—Lead and Tinned public or private buildings; also Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, and all the necessary fixtures connected with the Croton Water furnished by the subscribers.

W. & T. C. CHURDAVOYNE, Plumbers, TOAL AFLOAT-First quality Peach Orchard, broken and egg, selling for \$5 per ton, screened on board of the barge, in as good order as in any yard in the city, and will be delivered free of cartage, weighted by a City weighter. Apply on board of the barge

Shark, toot of Market-street, E. R., to commente on Mon day, 19th, and will continue until all is sold. di7.1 w* OIL, OIL—Light, Light.—Families who

want good Oil would do well to call on the subscriber, as he can supply them with a first rate article, warranted to barn all night without crusting or smoking, at early 80 cents per gallon. No need to be complaining of poor oil, as this oil is warranted, or money refunded.

Good three gallon Can only 4 shillings, five gallon 6. Oil sent to any part of the City free of expense. Sond three gainst canny's simings, the gainst consent to any part of the City free of expense.

J. N. LUCKEY, Wholesale Dealer in Oils, Candles, &c., n231 at 76 Front-st. cor. of Old Slip. IVERPOOL COAL.-The under-

Asigned is now discharging a very fine cargo of Liver-ool Coal that burns free, bright and clean, at the low price of \$9, delivered free of cartage at any part of the city. A few chaldrons yet unsold. Those wanting the article had better send in their orders without delay, at the Yard No. 73 Thompson street, near Spring, or at the office No. 113 P. S.—It will be delivered at Brooklyn at the same price be ferrage added. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON. of 2 if

THO THE LADIES .- Curtains! Window Cartains!!—The subscribers have just finished and put up in their Ware Rooms a few sets of Wiedow Cartains, which they offer for sale at prices to suit the times.

Please call and see before purchasing eisewhere.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP,

Upholstery Ware-House, SI Maiden Lane.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Window Skades constantly on hand. H. LOCKWOUD, 104 Fulton street,
has just received a fresh supply of elegant Gold
Watches, for both ladies and gentlemen, coassaing of Lepine. Anchor Escapement and English Levers, full sewel-d,
which he will sell at greatly reduced prices. Also, Gold

Chains and Keys of new patterns, and every description of fit e Jewelry and Silver Ware. Old Gold and Silver taken is exchange. Watches and Jewelry repaired. dl Im* HAIR COLORING.—-Jacob Maby would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a heautiful head of hair, that he manufactures and has for sale at 252 Broome st. his celebrated Essence o Tyre, which having lately improved, he guarantees will be effectual in permanently coloring red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black. Persons can have it applied at his or their residence, and if not satisfied their money will be re-

OULLED AND PLATED BRASS .--A first rate article of Rolled and Plated Brass, can always be found at JAMES G. MOFFETT, 121 Prince st, near Woester, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very querior article of Comper's Brass.

ONE PRICE HAT STORE.—Brown where Fashion, Beauty, Durability and Economy are combined in the form of a beautiful and neat y finished Hat no 13 that

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